

*1. *Madiga verrucifera*, Karsch.—Mombasa.

Prionocnemis verruciferus, Karsch, Berl. ent. Zeitschr. xxxi. p. 67, Taf. ii. fig. 3 (1887); Ent. Nachr. xiii. p. 261 (1887).

†2. *Madiga aberrans*, Schulthess-Rechberg.—Somali.

Prionocnemis aberrans, S.-R. Ann. Mus. Genov. (2) xix. p. 210, pl. ii. figs. 16, 16 a (1898).

SPALACOMIMUS, Karsch (1887).

1. *Spalacomimus talpa*, Gerstaecker.—Zanzibar.

Eugaster talpa, Gerst. Arch. f. Nat. xxxv. p. 214 (1869); Von der Decken's Reisen, iii. (2) p. 28, Taf. ii. fig. 3 (1873).

BRADYOPISTHIUS, Karsch (1887).

1. *Bradyopisthius paradoxurus*, Karsch.—Somali.

[To be continued.]

XIV.—*New Species of Oriental Lepidoptera.*

By Colonel C. SWINHOE, M.A., F.L.S.

Fam. Nymphalidæ.

Subfam. EUPLÆINÆ.

1. *Caduga ethologa*, nov.

♂ ♀. The Perak form of *C. tytia*, Gray, figured by Distant in Rhop. Malay. pl. xli. fig. 15, differs constantly from both Indian and Chinese forms in the long series before me, not in the division or otherwise of the large pale spot in the anterior wings between the second and third medial nervules as stated by Distant (p. 409), this character being inconstant in the group, but in the difference in the form of the subapical hyaline streaks of the fore wings, which is very characteristic in the group—the lower streak being short and the upper ones reduced to mere spots, whereas in *tytia* the lower streak is always long; the fore wing of this form is also much shorter than it is in *tytia*, the apex less produced, and the outer margin more abrupt.

Expanse of wings $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Perak. Many examples.

This form is in the B. M. from Perak, unnamed.

2. *Penoa evalida*, nov.

♂ ♀. Differs from *P. alcatheö*, Godt., in the hind wing having the discal streaks short, these streaks, as also the submarginal spots, obscured, being suffused with brown; the female differs from the male only in having the markings more pronounced.

Expanse of wings, ♂ $4\frac{2}{10}$, ♀ $4\frac{7}{10}$ inches.

Perak. Many examples.

Not referred to by Distant in his Rhop. Malay.; it is the Perak form of *P. alcatheö*, but the markings of the hind wings, instead of being pure white as in that species, are as obscure as in *P. Pinwilli*, Butler, and *P. Menetriesii*, Felder.

3. *Calliplœa musa*, nov.

♂ ♀. Dark blackish brown, with very faint blue gloss on outer portions of fore wings; spots violet, one near costa above end of cell, one in the cell at its lower end, one below it in interno-median area, all three in a line; in the female there is a fourth spot in the interspace between the cell-spot and the lower spot; there is a spot outside the cell, and another above it, a submarginal row of seven spots with whitish centres: hind wings paler and more brown, with the usual grey glandular patch, extending halfway into the cell in the male, the grey costal space limited by the subcostal vein in the female; three submarginal spots in the upper interspaces. Underside uniform pale brown, spots grey; fore wings with one near costa above end of cell, one inside lower end of cell, one large and oval-shaped in the interspace below, a spot in each of the two discocellular interspaces, submarginal and marginal spots in each interspace, the latter very small; hind wings with white dots at the base, and small submarginal and marginal spots in each interspace.

Expanse of wings $3\frac{2}{10}$ inches.

Tonkin. 4 ♂♂, 1 ♀.

Allied to nothing I know of: marked like a *Salpinx*.

Subfam. NYMPHALINÆ.

4. *Precis neglecta*, nov.

♂ ♀. Upperside dark brown tinged with pink: fore wing with a broad pinkish-grey band across the centre of the cell and continued to the hinder margin, a similar band across the end of the cell; discal and submarginal broad bands of the same colour across both wings, the discal band being interrupted opposite the end of the cell of the fore wings by a

brown elbowed mark of the ground-colour of the wing, both wings also with a thin pinkish band close to the outer margin. Underside with the ground-colour dull ochreous tinged with pink; the fore wings crossed by four bands, the discal one much indented; the hind wing with an antemedial irregular band, a nearly straight discal brown line with a pale inner edge; a discal row of small ocelli, with white centres and ringed with brown, across both wings, also a submarginal sinuous brown line in both wings.

Expanse of wings $2\frac{7}{10}$ inches.

Sandakan, Borneo. 8 ♂♂, 1 ♀.

Belongs to the *iphita* group; it is in the B. M. unnamed.

5. *Athyma gynea*, nov.

♂. Upperside black, markings milk-white, a narrow streak in the cell, extending slightly beyond it in a spear-shaped end; three subapical spots, the middle one the largest; a discal band, running nearly parallel with the discoidal streak, composed of three conjoined spots merely divided by the veins, the upper one a large oval in the first median interspace; a submarginal pale line whitish near the hinder angle, ending in a prominent orange spot near the apex: hind wings with a broad antemedial band, this and the discal band of the fore wings being continuous and edged with blue; a narrow discal band of pure white spots, a pale thin submarginal band, the abdominal border pale with some bluish-white hairs near the anal angle. Underside reddish brown; markings as above, the subapical band of spots continued in a curve (round the discal band) to the hinder angle; two whitish bands near the outer margin of fore wings, the outer one stopping short of the apex; a single white band near the outer margin of hind wings, both more or less macular; abdominal border and thorax tinged with blue; abdomen above with a bluish-white band near the base.

Expanse of wings $2\frac{3}{10}$ inches.

Perak. 3 ♂♂.

Nearest to *A. assa*, de Nicév. Journ. Bomb. N. II. Soc. 1894, p. 42, pl. K. fig. 8, which I have from the Battak Mountains, Sumatra: on the under side it is very similar; above it can at once be distinguished by the prominent bright orange apical spot.

6. *Athyma socia*, nov.

♀. Upperside black; markings pure white, the streak within the cell extending from base to end, divided into three

equal portions touching each other, thickens outwards and connects with a long spear-shaped mark beyond the cell with its point running into the lower end of a broad subapical band formed into three nearly square spots by the veins; an oblique discal band of three broadly oval spots in the three lower interspaces, a small white mark near apex, two pale lunulate lines or thin bands close to the outer margin: hind wings with a broad inner transverse band and a discal band of spots and a pale submarginal line as in *selenophora*. Underside pale brown with a rufous tinge, the base suffused with pale greenish scales, as is also the abdominal margin of the hind wings; the bands all very broad and the submarginal lines white and thick, and white spots on the margin: abdomen with a white band.

Expanse of wings $2\frac{7}{10}$ inches.

Solomon Islands. One example.

Belongs to the *selenophora* group, but it is quite distinct from that species.

7. *Cyrestis natta*, nov.

♂. Upperside with all the markings as in *C. cocles*, Fabr., but the basal half of both wings is sepia-coloured limited by the broad transverse pure white band; on the outer side of this band the ground-colour is also mostly sepia, the sinuous lines on each side of the row of ocelli being pure white; on the underside the transverse markings are sepia tinged with red.

Expanse of wings $2\frac{2}{10}$ inches.

Khasia Hills. Numerous examples.

In the 'Butterflies of India,' vol. ii. p. 254, Mr. de Nicéville refers this insect to *C. Earli*, Distant, under which name it stands in the Indian collections. Mr. de Nicéville says that *C. cocles* appears to usually present three distinct forms wherever it occurs; this is apparently a perfectly correct statement, but it only goes to prove the fact that if such forms are to be studied by the biologist and careful records kept of the manner in which they either die out or gradually establish themselves as good species, they must have names. In the Malay Peninsula we find three forms with three names—*cocles*, Fabr., *formosa*, Felder, and *Earli*, Distant. In India similarly we have three forms, but the third Indian form, whether it be only a form of *cocles* or a good species, is not the same as the third Malayan form; it differs widely from *Earli*, Distant, having much less white on it and is altogether of a different tint of sepia: they come in large numbers together from the Khasia Hills. I have examined many

hundreds and have now 72 *cocles* from India and Perak, 39 *natta* from India, and many *Earli* from Perak before me: some of the specimens of *natta* are paler than others, but I do not remember to have ever seen what might be called a real intergrade between this form and *cocles*; I have, however, never seen a female of *natta*, though females of *cocles* are not uncommon.

Fam. **Lycænidæ.**

8. *Tajuria teza*, nov.

♀. Upperside: fore wing blue, like the colour of *Cliaria othona*, Hew., but brighter and paler in the outer portions; the costal and outer margins broadly black, filling one third of the cell; the black band very broad beyond the cell, narrowing gradually towards the hinder angle, where it curves a little on the hinder margin; the blue portions irrorated with black atoms, thickly so on the inner half of the wing: hind wing darker blue; a blackish-brown costal border, inwardly diffuse, and the whole surface of the wing thickly irrorated with black atoms, suffusing the entire wing; marginal line black, inwardly edged with white; tails black with white tips; a blackish spot on the anal lobe, and a black spot at the end of the three next veins on the brown cilia. Underside bright chrome-yellow, with a discal narrow darker line outwardly edged with white: fore wing closed by a similar line; the discal line is somewhat irregular, like connected lunules, there is also an indistinct submarginal line not white-edged: hind wing with a similar discal band, nearly straight to the second medial nervure, then zigzag to the abdominal margin; a similar submarginal line with an outward white edging; marginal line black; the space between these lines and up half the margin white with black irrorations, with a chestnut spot in the first median interspace and a black spot in the anal lobe; cilia brown, edged with white.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{3}{10}$ inch.

Jaintia Hills. 2 ♀ ♀.

Above it much resembles the female of *T. istroidea*, de Nicév., but below the colour is quite different; the discal line on fore wings is also more irregular and the chestnut spot on the outer margin of hind wings below near the anal angle has not a black centre as it has in *istroidea*, and is close to the margin well inside the submarginal line; it also much resembles the female of *Tajuria thria*, de Nicév., from Sumatra and Burma*, but differs in the blue coloration of the upper surface and in the width and character of the black band.

* Journ. Bomb. N. H. Soc. p 181, pl. T. fig. 39.

Fam. Papilionidæ.

Subfam. *PIERINÆ*.9. *Dercas enara*, nov.

♂. Larger than *D. brindaba*, the apical black patch running somewhat into the veins, instead of being nearly square cut as it is in *brindaba*; the inner margin of this patch is marked with bright orange colour, and so is the discal band, both characters wanting in the Indian form; no discal spot on the fore wings.

♀. Pale primrose, the apical patch more restricted, the pointed apex sometimes merely irrorated with black; the discal spot prominent as in the female of *Wallichii*.

Omei-shan, W. China. Many examples.

Mr. Leech in his 'Butterflies from China, Japan, and Corea,' p. 445, gives Doubleday's description of the male of *Wallichii* with the discal spot, but he figures (pl. xxxv. fig. 3) the form I now call *enara*. Perhaps a form with the black discal spot on the fore wing of the male does occur in China, but I have not seen it; all those received by me have been without it.

10. *Dercas brindaba*, nov.

♂. Like *D. Wallichii*, Doubl., but without the large blackish-brown spot in the interspace between the first and second median nervules of the fore wings above.

Khasia Hills. Numerous examples, all males.

This insect has been placed under the name of *D. urania*, Butler *, in all Indian collections; but *urania* is merely the female of *D. Wallichii*. I have received *D. brindaba* in great quantities from my Khasia Hill collectors during the past eight years; it always comes with *D. Wallichii* and is the commoner of the two. Though the discal spot in *Wallichii* is sometimes larger, sometimes smaller, it is never evanescent, and I think, therefore, I am justified in saying I have never seen an intergrade between the two; but whether it be a good species or merely a form of *Wallichii* it is very distinctive, and for the sake of convenience should have a name. I have never seen a female; it very probably closely resembles the female of *Wallichii*, as is the case with the allied Chinese form.

Fam. Hesperidæ.

11. *Hasora haslia*, nov.

♂. Upperside black, without markings: fore wings without the sex-mark. Underside dark brown, tinged with lilac,

* P. Z. S. 1865, p. 458, pl. xxvi. fig. 5.

without any gloss : fore wings with a deep black fascia in the central portion of the wing from the base to near the outer margin, running up to near the costa before the apex : hind wings with a very narrow pure white discal band from the costa before the apex to the abdominal margin above the anal angle, where it is broken ; anal angle filled up by a large blackish patch, slightly darker than the ground-colour of the wing ; cilia brown, with a basal pure white line for a short distance before the anal angle.

♀. Only differs from the male in having an ochreous sub-apical dot and two ochreous discal spots on the fore wings above, as in *Parata chromus*, Cram. ; below there is an additional white spot or patch near the hinder angle of the fore wings, in continuation of the discal white band of the hind wings.

Expanse of wings $2\frac{2}{10}$ inches.

Brisbane. 1 ♂, 5 ♀ ♀.

Received from my collector in Brisbane as *Parata chromus*, but it is a true *Hasora*, and not a *Parata*, and it is altogether differently coloured below and is much larger than *chromus*. It is unnamed in the B. M.

In vol. ix. p. 407 of the Journal of the Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc. Mr. de Nicéville says I use *Parata* in a generic sense while speaking of its subgeneric characters, which really means that I adopt the binomial and not the trinomial system ; apart from that, it is very difficult to my mind to determine the meaning of the words genus or subgenus. I do but agree with Dr. P. L. Slater, than whom there is no higher authority, who says * :—"Genera, as we all know, do not exist in nature, and it is a mere matter of convenience how large or how small we make them." How are we to define a genus ? Why should we ignore all secondary sexual characters in forming a genus ? I agree with Meyrick, who says † :—"There is absolutely no scientific justification for this restriction, which would make the classification of some groups of Lepidoptera quite impracticable ; when such structural characters are found in any instance to assist the definition of natural genera, there is no reason in nature why they should not be employed with perfect freedom."

Fam. Eupterotidæ.

12. *Eupterote crinita*, nov.

♂. Head, thorax, and fore wings dark olive-brown : fore wings crossed by many indistinct dark bands, the most

* 'Ibis,' 1897, p. 134.

† 'Handbook of British Lepidoptera,' p. 11.

distinct being a broad even discal band, with indications of a yellowish outer edging, followed by some yellow lunular marks, but the whole wing is so thickly clothed with long brown hairs as to make all the bands and markings very indistinct: the hind wings are still more thickly clothed with paler brown hairs over a yellow ground-colour, leaving an indistinct central broad brown band visible; a more prominent discal band, corresponding to the indistinct discal band of the fore wings, followed by a broad yellow band, which includes a row of dark brown spots with outward spear-shaped ends surrounded by yellow, and limiting the dark brown broad border. Underside pale yellow-brown; both wings with a thick central brown line, a similar discal line, black spear-shaped spots, and a darker marginal border.

Expanse of wings $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Castle Rock, Karwar, Jan. 1892. Type in coll. Davidson.

Unlike any of the different forms of *Eupterote* yet described.

Fam. Notodontidæ.

Genus CLENORA, nov.

♂. Branches of the antennæ long, gradually shortening to the tips, which are simple, as in the genus *Rosama*, Walker: fore wings long and narrow; costa slightly concave before the middle, much rounded before the apex, which is also round; outer margin very oblique and angled at vein 3: hind wing with the anal angle much produced and extending almost to the extremity of the abdomen. Fore wing with vein 2 from middle of cell, 4 from end of cell, 3 at an equal distance between, 5 from centre of discocellulars (which are almost straight), 6 from upper angle of cell, 7, 8, and 9 stalked: hind wings with veins 3 and 4 and 6 and 7 from the angles of cell, 5 absent.

Looks superficially like a *Lasiocampa* allied to the genus *Ticerra*, Swinh., or *Bhima*, Moore.

13. *Clenora engonata*, nov.

♂. Antennæ, head, and collar ochreous; thorax and fore wings dark olive-green, sparsely irrorated with minute white scales, the veins whitish; apex, outer margin, and cilia chestnut-red: abdomen and hind wings chestnut-red, without markings. Underside with the pectus and legs ochreous; wings uniform chestnut-brown, with the apices and outer margins ochreous.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Karwar; rains, 1893. Type in coll. Davidson.

Allied to nothing I know of.

14. *Stauropus clothus*, nov.

♂. Head, thorax, and fore wings dark brown: fore wings with some white scales on inner and upper parts, a large white spot at end of cell, a similar white spot just beyond and slightly lower; three indistinct, outwardly curved, sinuous black lines—subbasal, antemedial, and postmedial—at equal distances apart, the last going through the white spots; a black streak on the hinder margin near the angle, four pale yellow points on the costa near the apex, and a submarginal row of black dots: hind wings pale brownish grey, slightly darker towards the outer margin: abdomen greyish brown.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{6}{10}$ inch.

Karwar, Sept. 1895. Type in coll. Davidson.

Fam. Geometridæ.

Subfam. *ÆNOCHROMINÆ*.15. *Sarcinodes perakaria*, nov.

♀. Upperside purplish cinereous; a double reddish line from apex of fore wings to abdominal margin of hind wings above the middle, as in *restitutaria*, Walker: fore wings with the space inside the double line saturated with dark chocolate colour, a large whitish spot at the end of the cell; hind wings with a darker discal indistinct fascia. Underside paler, suffused with brown on the outer portions; transverse line and discal dots as in *restitutaria*, but no signs of the upper discal black patch as in that species.

Expanse of wings $2\frac{7}{10}$ inches.

Perak. One example.

No doubt a local form of *S. restitutaria*, Wlk., this female having antennæ with short uniseriate branches as in that species; in *S. lilacina*, Moore, the antennæ of the female are quite simple, and therefore Hampson's diagnosis (Faun. Brit. Ind., Moths, vol. iii. p. 315), "antennæ with short uniseriate branches to two thirds length in both sexes," is not correct for this genus as a whole.

Fam. Limacodidæ.

16. *Narosa narcha*, nov.

♀. White, top of head, thorax, and fore wings suffused with pale reddish fuscous: in the fore wings the suffusion forming two indistinct bands, one from the base outwards, and the other from costa across the apical space, leaving the

apex white; a pure white spot at lower end of cell, a black mark in the outer margin above the angle; cilia interlined with pale fuscous: hind wings white, with some slight suffusion in the veins; cilia pure white. Underside white without markings.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{1}{10}$ inch.

Karwar, July 1895. Type in coll. Davidson.

17. *Thosea jasea*, nov.

♀. Head, body, and fore wings pale pinkish grey-brown, irrorated with very minute black atoms, without any markings: hind wings nearly black, without markings; cilia of both wings of the same colour as the wings, with a pale basal line. Underside: fore wings brownish grey, with pale prominent veins; hind wings whitish, being nearly completely covered with whitish irrorations.

Expanse of wings 1 inch.

Kutyne, N. Kanara, Jan. 1896. Type in coll. Davidson.

Like *T. Cotesi*, Swinh., smaller and paler, and absolutely without any markings.

Fam. Drepanulidæ.

18. *Euchera dictyaria*, nov.

♀. Above and below pure white; wings without any transverse markings: fore wings with the discal spot below showing through the wing; hind wing with a large black spot at the end of cell; both wings with a submarginal row of prominent round black spots, and a row of indistinct black dots between it and the margin; vertex of head black. Below with a large black spot at the end of the cell in both wings, and a row of submarginal black spots, smaller than they are above and not so round.

Expanse of wings $2\frac{7}{10}$ inches.

Kangra. One example. Type in coll. Davidson.

About the size of *E. Pitmani*, Moore, but more nearly allied to *E. substigmata*, Hübn.; the spots at the ends of the cells similar, but otherwise quite different.

Fam. Lymantriidæ.

19. *Topomesa lerwa*, nov.

♂. Head and shaft of antennæ reddish brown, branches of antennæ brownish grey; thorax and abdomen white, faintly tinged with pinkish: wings pinkish luteous; fore

wings the paler, a large brown lunular mark at the end of cell, costal line rufous, continued over the apex and on to the outer margin, where there is some rufous suffusion in the excised part below the apex; hind wings without markings, and more yellow in colour; cilia of both wings rufous. On the underside the body is whitish; legs rufous; the upper and outer portions of the fore wings and the whole of the hind wings, with the exception of the abdominal area, are suffused with bright rufous.

♀. With the fore wings suffused with olive-brown scales, darkest in the centre and outer margins, the outer margin angled at vein 4, and between it and the apex there is a deep excision; a large brown lunular mark at the end of cell. The underside is ochreous, the excision suffused with dark brown, the upper portions of fore wings and outer portions of hind wings with chestnut. The antennæ are almost as deeply pectinated as in the male; the head, thorax, and fore wings above are coloured as in the male.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{4}{10}$ inch.

♂. Castle Rock, Karwar, October 1892. ♀. Karwar, September 1895. Types in coll. Davidson.

20. *Cispia charma*, nov.

♂. Head, thorax, and abdomen orange; thorax with two black spots in front; antennæ black, the shaft white at sides: fore wings orange-grey; veins pale luteous, forming a pale spot at the lower end of cell; four black spots at the base: hind wings orange, without markings; cilia pale luteous. Underside of a uniform orange-colour, legs with black bands.

Expanse of wings 2 inches.

Karwar; rains, 1893. Type in coll. Davidson.

The hind wings are coloured as in *C. venosa*, Wlk., and *punctifascia*, Wlk.; the fore wings are greyer, the markings altogether different, and it is a much smaller insect.

Fam. Agaristidæ.

21. *Mimeusemia Davidsoni*, nov.

♂. Wings deep black: fore wings with a large pale yellow spot at one fourth from base, filling that portion of the cell and extending slightly below it, where it is slightly produced outwards; a broad pale yellow discal band from below the costa to the centre of the interno-median interspace, rounded at both ends and recurved opposite the lower end of the cell, beyond this is a band of metallic blue streaks

on the veins; some metallic blue scales in various parts of the wing forming three incomplete, irregular bands—subbasal, medial, and postmedial, the last being close along the inner side of the discal yellow band: hind wings as dark as the fore wings, but without any blue scales; a large central pale yellow spot joined to a pale yellow subbasal still larger patch, forming a broad band. Underside same as above, except that there are no metallic scales, and there is a subcostal yellow spot in the centre of the fore wings. Head, thorax, and abdomen black, the last four segments of the abdomen orange coloured.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{9}{16}$ inch.

Karwar, South Kanara. One example. Type in coll. Davidson.

Allied to *M. basalis*, Wlk., but the fore wing has no chestnut tinge, and the hind wing has a broad band instead of a central spot.

Fam. Lasiocampidæ.

22. *Lenodora fia*, nov.

♂. Pale reddish brown. Head, thorax, and abdomen covered with pale ochreous-brown hairs; anal tuft bright ochreous. Wings very thinly clothed, semihyaline: fore wings with the costa and hinder margin more thickly clothed with dark red-brown; a submarginal row of indistinct blackish spots; cilia bright red-brown: hind wings slightly more clothed than the fore wings; cilia bright red-brown. Underside: body and legs ochreous, covered with ochreous hairs; wings more ochreous, with the margins red-brown.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Kashmir, May 1896. Type in coll. Davidson.

Fam. Noctuidæ.

Subfam. TRIFINÆ.

23. *Acronycta iria*, nov.

♀. Head, thorax, and fore wings grey: fore wings with a longitudinal black streak below the middle, from near the base to about one third from base, where it stops and commences again from about one third from outer margin to near the margin; the wing is also crossed by an antemedial outwardly curved blackish sinuous line, a medial, short line from the costa to a black-ringed orbicular mark; an outwardly curved dentate black discal line, some indistinct submarginal

marks, and marginal black points which run into the cilia, which is whitish with blackish tips: hind wings greyish white, grey on the outer margins; veins dark grey; a thin discal transverse grey band: abdomen greyish white.

Expanse of wings 2 inches.

Kulu. One example.

Subfam. *ACONTINÆ*.

24. *Cosmia ozela*, nov.

♂ ♀. Frons white, top of head and collar chestnut-grey; thorax and abdomen brown, suffused with chestnut: fore wing with the suffusion forming a dark cloud on the centre of the hinder margin; costa with two small deep black spots, sub-basal and antemedial, then two large deep black spots, medial and subapical, between these two is a small whitish space; an indistinct brown discal sinuous line, outwardly curved on the upper part, deeply recurved to the lower end of cell, then downwards to the hinder margin one third from the angle; a blackish mark at the end of the cell: abdomen and hind wings brown without markings. Underside uniform dull brown; a brown dot at the end of each cell and a brown discal line across both wings.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{3}{10}$ inch.

Mhow. Type ♂ in coll. Swinhoe.

Karwar; rains, 1889. Type ♀ in coll. Davidson.

Subfam. *SAROTHRIPINÆ*.

25. *Ptisciana ioda*, nov.

♀. Palpi and top of head pinkish grey; thorax olive-brown; abdomen grey, with brown segmental bands: fore wings with the inner half brown, crossed by four or five dark brown lines; a yellow subbasal spot on the costa and another one third from base; the discal space is variegated, the upper part ochreous, the lower part smeared with white scales, the outer marginal part dark brown, in the ochreous part opposite the cell is a triangular black mark centred with ochreous, and this space is outwardly bounded by a duplex brown line, bent outwards round the triangular mark, a submarginal duplex line terminating at apex in a small white patch and a white spot in the disk; three ochreous dots on costa near apex: hind wings brown. Underside pale brown; costa of

fore wings with many whitish marks; hinder marginal parts and inner area of hind wings whitish; fore tarsi black with white bands.

Expanse of wings 1 inch.

Karwar, June 1895. Type in coll. Davidson.

Subfam. *CATOCALINÆ*.

26. *Catocala trisa*, nov.

♂. Palpi, head, thorax, and fore wings dark brown, thorax with a blackish stripe on each side: fore wings with sub-basal and antemedial, nearly erect, blackish bands, beyond this the wing is paler except towards the margin; two sinuous short black lines from the costa near the apex, across the apical space, enclosing a pale brownish ochreous apical spot, some spear-shaped black submarginal marks; cilia brown, with a pale line at their base: abdomen and hind wings bright ochreous yellow, a brown marginal band stopping abruptly at vein 2 and including a yellow apical space; cilia yellow. Underside: fore wings nearly white, hind wings yellow; fore wings with a short postmedial brown band, and a marginal brown band with an ochreous apical spot; hind wings with band as above, also with an ochreous apical spot.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{6}{10}$ inch.

Satara, 1874. Type in coll. Davidson.

Allied to *C. ochreipennis*, Butler, from Madagascar, but smaller and the wings narrower.

Subfam. *FOCILLINÆ*.

27. *Zethes ochrodes*, nov.

♂. Pale ochreous grey, with minute brown irrorations; thorax marked with black lines: fore wings with subbasal, outwardly curved, black line, another close to it nearly straight, curved inwards near the hinder margin, the third discal, from costa at two thirds, elbowed deeply outwards above the middle, then oblique to hinder margin at two thirds; two black longitudinal lines running just below the angle to the outer margin: hind wings with a straight medial line, a brown spot near anal angle outside the line, the outer portion of both wings slightly more irrorated than the inner; fore wing with a submarginal band of white lunules.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Port Blair, Andaman Islands. Two examples.

The lines are disposed much as in *Zethes* (*Rusicada*?) *basiscripta*, Wlk., but that insect has a black basal area.

28. *Iluzia noda*, nov.

♂. Antennæ black; palpi black at sides, inner parts and last joint ochreous; frons chestnut; thorax, abdomen, and both wings brown; top of head black, and a black band on thorax in front, from the costal base of one wing to the other: fore wings with a black lunule at the end of cell and a large black, almost quadrate, mark surrounded by a pale thin edging before the middle, extending from the median vein to the hinder margin: hind wings slightly paler towards the base, without markings. Underside: wings of a uniform pale brown, without markings; tibiæ with ochreous hairs, tarsi black, anal tuft of abdomen yellow.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{4}{10}$ inch.

Karwar, August 1895. Type in coll. Davidson.

The tibiæ are rather more hairy than usual and the palpi rather shorter. The insect somewhat resembles *Toxocampa atriplaga*, Walker, from Natal, but it has the venation and other characteristics of the genus *Iluzia*, Walker, the type of which is *decisa*, Walker, which I have from the Jaintia Hills.

Fam. Thyrididæ.

29. *Hypolamprus rupina*, nov.

♀. Of a uniform pinkish-brown colour, with evenly disposed dark brown striations on both wings throughout; an indistinct large brown spot at the end of cell of fore wings: hind wing with the outer margin slightly excised before anal angle. Underside: fore wings paler, discal spot as above; hind wings whitish; brown striations on both wings as above.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{3}{10}$ inch.

Jarimpur, February 1895. Type in coll. Davidson.